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01-marec-2016

Naftni proizvodi - Natančnost merilnih metod in rezultatov - 1. del: Določevanje stopenj natančnosti pri preskusnih metodah (ISO/DIS 4259-1:2016)

Petroleum products - Precision of measurement methods and results - Part 1: Determination of precision data in relation to methods of test (ISO/DIS 4259-1:2016)

Mineralölerzeugnisse - Präzision von Messverfahren und Ergebnissen - Teil 1: Bestimmung der Werte für die Präzision von Prüfverfahren (ISO/DIS 4259-1:2016)

Produits pétroliers - Fidélité des méthodes de mesure et des résultats - Partie 1: Détermination des valeurs de fidélité relatives aux méthodes d'essai (ISO/DIS 4259-1:2016)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **prEN ISO 4259-1**

ICS:

75.080	Naftni proizvodi na splošno	Petroleum products in general
75.180.30	Oprema za merjenje prostornine in merjenje	Volumetric equipment and measurements

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DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/DIS 4259-1

ISO/TC **28**

Secretariat: **NEN**

Voting begins on:
2016-01-14

Voting terminates on:
2016-04-14

Petroleum products - Precision of measurement methods and results —

Part 1:
Determination of precision data in relation to methods of test

Produits pétroliers — Fidélité des méthodes de mesure et des résultats —

Partie 1: Détermination des valeurs de fidélité relatives aux méthodes d'essai

ICS: 75.080

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ISO/CEN PARALLEL PROCESSING

This draft has been developed within the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and processed under the **ISO lead** mode of collaboration as defined in the Vienna Agreement.

This draft is hereby submitted to the ISO member bodies and to the CEN member bodies for a parallel five month enquiry.

Should this draft be accepted, a final draft, established on the basis of comments received, will be submitted to a parallel two-month approval vote in ISO and formal vote in CEN.

To expedite distribution, this document is circulated as received from the committee secretariat. ISO Central Secretariat work of editing and text composition will be undertaken at publication stage.

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Reference number
ISO/DIS 4259-1:2015(E)

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and related products of synthetic or biological origin*.

This edition, together with Part 2, cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 4259:2006). It basically lays down the content of the former Clauses 1 to 6 and connected, Annexes A to G, which have been thoroughly reviewed and revised. The remaining Clauses and Annexes H and I of the third edition (ISO 4259:2006) are cancelled and replaced by ISO 4259-2.

ISO 4259 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Petroleum and related products — Precision of measurement methods and results:*

— *Part 1:Determination of precision data in relation to methods of test;*

— *Part 2: Interpretation and Application of precision data in relation to methods of test.*

A third part on monitoring and management of precision data in relation to methods of test is envisaged to be published at a later point in time.

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Introduction

For purposes of quality control and to check compliance with specifications, the properties of commercial petroleum products are assessed by standard laboratory test methods. Two or more measurements of the same property of a specific sample by a specific test method, or, by different test methods that purport to measure the same property, will not usually give exactly the same result. It is, therefore, necessary to take proper account of this fact, by arriving at statistically-based estimates of the precision for a method, i.e. an objective measure of the degree of agreement expected between two or more results obtained in specified circumstances.

ISO 4259-1 makes reference to ISO 3534-2 [1], which gives a different definition of true value (see 3.26). ISO 4259-1 also refers to ISO 5725-2. The latter is required in particular and unusual circumstances (see 5.2) for the purpose of estimating precision.

The two parts of ISO 4259 encompass both the determination of precision estimates and the application of precision data. It combines the information in ASTM D6300[2] regarding the determination of the precision estimates and the information in ASTM D3244[3] for the utilization of test data. .

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Petroleum products — Precision of measurement methods and results — Part 1: Determination and application of precision data in relation to methods of test

1 Scope

This International Standard covers the methodology for the design of an Interlaboratory Study (ILS) and calculation of precision estimates of a test method specified by the study. In particular, it contains definitions of relevant statistical terms (Clause 3), the procedures to be adopted in the planning of ILS to determine the precision of a test method (Clause 4), and the method of calculating the precision from the results of such a study (Clauses 5 and 6).

The procedures in this International Standard have been designed specifically for petroleum and petroleum-related products, which are normally homogeneous. However, the procedures described in this International Standard can also be applied to other types of homogeneous products. Careful investigations are necessary before applying this International Standard to products for which the assumption of homogeneity can be questioned.

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2 Normative references

The following referenced document is indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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ISO 5725-2:1994, *Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 2: Basic method for the determination of repeatability and reproducibility of a standard measurement method*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
analysis of variance
technique that enables the total variance of a method to be broken down into its component factors

3.2
accepted reference value (ARV)
agreed upon reference value for a specific property of a material determined using an accepted reference method and protocol.

3.3
between-laboratory variance
element of the total variance attributable to the difference between the mean values of different laboratories

Note 1 to entry: When results obtained by more than one laboratory are compared, the scatter is usually wider than when the same number of tests is carried out by a single laboratory, and there is some variation between means obtained by different laboratories. These give rise to the between-laboratory variance which is that component of the overall variance due to the difference in the mean values obtained by different laboratories.

Note 2 to entry: There is a corresponding definition for between-operator variance.

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Note 3 to entry: The term “between-laboratory” is often shortened to “laboratory” when used to qualify representative parameters of the dispersion of the population of results, for example as “laboratory variance”.

3.4
bias (of a test method)
difference between the population mean of test results from a very large number of different laboratories for the property of a material obtained using a specific test method versus the accepted reference value for the property where this is available

Note 1 to entry: See note entry in 3.13 for an interpretation of "population mean of test results".

3.5
blind coding
assignment of a different number to each sample so that no other identification or information on any sample is given to the operator

3.6
check sample
sample taken at the place where a product is exchanged, i.e. where the responsibility for the product quality passes from the supplier to the recipient

3.7
degrees of freedom
divisor used in the calculation of variance

Note 1 to entry: The definition applies strictly only in the simplest cases. Definitions for more complex cases are beyond the scope of this International Standard.

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3.8
determination
process of carrying out the series of operations specified in a test method, whereby a single value is obtained

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3.9
interlaboratory study
ILS
study specifically designed to estimate the repeatability and reproducibility of a standard test method achieved at a fixed point in time by multiple laboratories through the statistical analysis of their test results obtained on aliquots prepared from multiple materials

3.10
known value
quantitative value for a property that can be theoretically derived or implied by the preparation of the sample

Note 1 to entry: The known value does not always exist, for example for empirical tests such as flash point.

3.11
mean
sum of a set of results divided by the number of results

3.12
mean square
sum of squares divided by the degrees of freedom

3.13
normal distribution
probability distribution of a continuous random variable, x, such that, if x is any real number, the probability density is as shown in Formula (1):

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right], -\infty < x < \infty \quad (1)$$

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Note 1 to entry: In the context of modelling distribution of test results, μ is the population mean, or true value (see 3.26) of the property as determined by a specific test method; σ is the standard deviation of the normal distribution used to describe the distribution of an infinite number of test results obtained using the same test method by an infinite of laboratories ($\sigma > 0$).

3.14
operator
person who normally and regularly carries out a particular test

3.15
outlier
result far enough in magnitude from other results to be considered not a part of the set

3.16
precision
closeness of agreement between the results obtained by applying the same test procedure several times on essentially the same materials and under prescribed conditions

Note 1 to entry: The smaller the random part of the experimental error**,** the more precise is the procedure.

3.17
random error
component of measurement error that in replicate measurements varies in an unpredictable manner

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3.18
repeatability
〈qualitatively〉 closeness of agreement between independent results obtained in the normal and correct operation of the same method on essentially the same test material, in a short interval of time, and under the same test conditions (same operator, same apparatus, same calibration, same laboratory) that varies as random error

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NOTE 1 to entry: The representative parameters of the dispersion of the population that can be associated with the results are qualified by the term “repeatability”, for example, repeatability standard deviation or repeatability variance. It is important that the term “repeatability” not be confused with the terms “between repeats” or “repeats” when used in this way (see 3.19). Repeatability refers to the state of minimum random variability of results. The period of time during which repeated results are to be obtained should therefore be short enough to exclude time-dependent errors, for example, variation caused by environmental changes, or variation associated with multiple calibrations.

3.19
repeatability
〈quantitatively〉 value equal to or below which the absolute difference between two single test results obtained under specified conditions can be expected to lie with a probability of 95 %

Note 1 to entry: For the details of the conditions specified, see 3.18.

3.20
reproducibility
〈qualitatively〉 closeness of agreement between individual results obtained in the normal and correct operation of the same method on essentially the same test material but under different test conditions (different operators, different apparatus, different calibrations, and different laboratories) that varies as random error

Note 1 to entry: The representative parameters of the dispersion of the population that can be associated with the results are qualified by the term “reproducibility”, for example, reproducibility standard deviation or reproducibility variance.

3.21
reproducibility
〈quantitatively〉 value equal to or below which the absolute difference between two single test results obtained under specified conditions that can be expected to lie with a probability of 95 %

Note 1 to entry: For the details of the conditions specified, see 3.20.

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3.22
result
final value obtained by following the complete set of instructions in a test method; it may be obtained from a single determination or from several determinations depending on the instructions in the method

Note 1 to entry: It is assumed that the result is rounded off according to the procedure specified in Annex G.

3.23
standard deviation
measure of the dispersion of a series of results around their mean, equal to the positive square root of the variance and estimated by the positive square root of the mean square

3.24
sum of squares
sum of squares of the differences between a series of results and their mean

3.25
true value
for practical purposes, the value towards which the average of single results obtained by n laboratories tends, as n tends towards infinity

Note 1 to entry : Such a true value is associated with the particular method of test.

Note 2 to entry: A different and idealized definition is given in ISO 3534-2 [11].

3.26
variance
mean of the squares of the deviation of a random variable from its mean, estimated by the mean square

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4 Stages in the planning of an Interlaboratory Study for the determination of the precision of a test method

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4.1 General

The stages in planning an Interlaboratory Study (ILS) are as follows:

a) preparing a draft method of test;

b) planning a pilot study with at least two laboratories;

c) planning the ILS;

d) executing the ILS.

The four stages are described in turn in 4.2 to 4.5.

4.2 Preparing a draft method of test

This shall contain all the necessary details for carrying out the test and reporting the results. Any condition that could alter the results shall be specified.

A clause on precision is included in the draft method of the test at this stage only as a heading. It is recommended that the lower limit of the scope of the test method is not less than the region of the lowest value tested in the ILS, and is at least $2R$ greater than the lowest achieved result, where R is the reproducibility estimate. Similarly, it is recommended that the upper limit of the scope of a test method is not greater than the region of the highest value tested in the ILS, and is at least $2R$ less than the highest achieved result.

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4.3 Planning a pilot study with at least two laboratories

A pilot study is necessary for the following reasons:

a) to verify the details in the operation of the test;

b) to find out how well operators can follow the instructions of the method;

c) to check the precautions regarding samples;

d) to estimate approximately the precision of the test.

At least two samples are required, covering the range of results to which the test method is intended to apply; however, at least twelve laboratory/sample combinations shall be included. Each sample is tested twice by each laboratory under repeatability conditions. The samples should be equally distributed across the test method range, and should include major product groups covered in the test method scope. If any omissions or inaccuracies in the draft test method are revealed, they shall now be corrected. The results shall be analysed for bias and precision; if either is considered to be too large, then alterations to the test method shall be considered.

4.4 Planning the ILS

There shall be at least six participating laboratories, but it is recommended this number be increased to eight or more in order to ensure the final precision is based on at least six laboratories and to ensure the precision statement is more representative of the user population.

The number of samples shall be sufficient to adequately represent the types of materials to which the test method is to be applied, to cover the range of the property measured at approximately equidistant intervals, and to give reliability to the precision estimates. If precision is found to vary with the level of results in the pilot study, than at least five samples shall be used in the interlaboratory programme. In order to correctly estimate precision versus level relationship, it is important that the choice of samples evenly covers the range and materials for the property measured, so that an estimated relationship is not too dependent upon the leverage of a sample with extreme property value.

It is strongly recommended that the leverage of each planned sample in the sample set design be assessed using the following Formula (2). No sample should have a leverage exceeding 0,5. See Table F5 in Annex F for an example of leverage calculation (second column from the right under heading 'h_{ii}'.

$$h_{ii} = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (x_k - \bar{x})^2} \qquad (2)$$

where

h_{ii} is leverage of sample i;

n is total number of planned samples;

p_i is planned property level for sample i;

x_i is ln (p_i);

$\bar{x}$ is grand average of all x_i.

In any event, it is necessary to obtain at least 30 degrees of freedom for both repeatability and reproducibility (see Annex B for the corresponding rationale). For repeatability, this means obtaining a total of at least 30 pairs of results in the ILS.

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For reproducibility, Table A.1 gives the minimum number of samples required in terms of L, P and Q, where L is the number of participating laboratories, and P and Q are the ratios of variance component estimates obtained from the pilot programme. Specifically, P is the ratio of the interaction component to the repeats component and Q is the ratio of the laboratories component to the repeats component. Annex B gives the derivation of the formula used. If Q is much larger than P, then 30 degrees of freedom cannot be achieved; the blank entries in Table A.1 correspond to this situation (i.e. when more than 20 samples are required). For these cases, there is likely to be a significant bias between laboratories.

In the absence of pilot test program information to permit the use of Table A.1, the number of samples shall be greater than five, and chosen such that the number of laboratories times the number of samples is greater than or equal to 42.

When it is known or suspected that different types of materials exhibit different levels of precision when tested by the test method, consideration should be given to conducting separate ILS for each type of material.

4.5 Executing the ILS

One person shall be responsible for the entire ILS, from the distribution of the texts of the test method and samples to the final appraisal of the results. This person shall be familiar with the test method, but shall not personally take part in the tests.

The text of the test method shall be distributed to all the laboratories in time to allow any queries to be raised before the tests begin. If any laboratory wants to practice the method in advance, than this shall be carried out with samples other than those used in the ILS.

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The samples shall be accumulated, subdivided and distributed by the organizer, who shall also keep a reserve of each sample for emergencies. It is most important that the individual laboratory portions be homogeneous and stable for the property of interest throughout the entire duration of the ILS programme. Prior to distribution, the ILS sample set shall be blind coded in a manner that preserves the anonymity of the nature of the test material and the expected value of the property. The following information shall be sent with the ILS sample set:

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a) agreed (draft) method of test;

b) handling and storage requirements for the samples;

c) order in which the samples are to be tested (a different random order for each laboratory);

d) If the repeat is blind coded, a statement that a single result is to be obtained on each sample in the specified testing order by the same operator with the same apparatus within a short time. For statistical reasons, it is imperative that the repeat results are obtained independently of each other, i.e. that the second result is not biased by knowledge of the first. This is achieved by the blind coding where the repeat for a sample is included in the test set without disclosing that it is a repeat. If this blind coding is regarded as infeasible to achieve with the operator concerned, then the statement shall state that a pair of results associated with a sample shall be obtained by the same operator with the same apparatus within a short time, without disclosing the nature of the sample;

e) period of time within which all the samples are to be tested;

f) blank form for reporting the results. For each sample, there shall be space for the date of testing, the test results, and any unusual occurrences. The unit of accuracy for reporting the results shall be specified;

g) statement that the test shall be carried out under normal conditions, using qualified operators who carry out this kind of test routinely and that the duration of the test shall be the same as normal;

h) a questionnaire requesting information on the conditions used in the application of the test method, e.g. apparatus details, reagents and materials, calibration and verification procedures, quality control procedure, any deviations from either the test method or the instructions supplied, observations and suggestions for future improvement of the test method.

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Operators that participated in the pilot study may also participate in the ILS. If their extra experience in testing a few more samples produces a noticeable effect, it serves as a warning that the test method is not satisfactory. They shall be identified in the report of the results so that any effect can be noted.

NOTE For additional guidance on the planning and execution of an ILS consult ASTM D7778[3] and ASTM D6300[2] .

5 Statistical treatment of ILS results

5.1 General recommendation

Although the procedures as in 5.2 to 5.8 are in a form suitable for hand calculation, it is strongly advised that these procedures be carried out using an electronic computer with appropriately validated software designed specifically to store and analyse ILS test results based on the procedures of this International Standard (see, for example [4]). It is also highly recommended that these procedures be carried out under the guidance of a statistician.

5.2 Pre-screen using GESD technique

Prior to execution of 5.3 to 5.8, examine all information returned by ILS participants to determine compliance with agreed upon programme protocol and method of test. If the investigation disclosed no clerical, sampling or procedural errors, apply the GESD technique as outlined in Annex H to results received for each ILS material to identify unusual or extreme results. Investigation for causes associated with unusual results shall be conducted. If acceptable cause(s) is found during the investigation, the unusual results shall be either corrected, replaced, or rejected. Correction or replacement of the unusual results with a new set of results shall be approved by the ILS coordinator in consultation with the ILS statistician. If no acceptable cause is found, the unusual or extreme results as identified by the GESD technique at the 99 % confidence level shall be rejected.

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An overall summary of this GESD pre-screening technique is outlined below. See Annex H for details.

For each ILS material, execute the following steps:

1. Calculate the sample mean using all results received for the sample.

2. Calculate difference for each pair of results as received from labs that have reported both results.

3. Identify outlier(s) in the data set of differences obtained from step 2) by following the methodology outlined in Annex H.

4. For each outlying difference identified, remove the member from the pair that is farthest from the sample mean calculated in 1) and replace it with the value of the remaining result.

5. For labs that have only reported one result, i.e.: the other result is missing, assign the value of the single reported result to the missing result before proceeding to step 6).

6. Calculate the sum of the pair of the results for each lab. For labs that have reported both results and neither result has been rejected, this will be the sum of both reported results. In the case where one of the pair of results is missing (not reported) or rejected from step 4), this sum will be twice the single reported result since the missing result is assigned the same value as the reported result.

7. Identify outlier(s) in data set of sums as obtained from step 6) by following the methodology outlined in Annex H.

8. For each outlying sum of results, exclude both results from further statistical analysis.

9. For the pairs of results with sums that have not been rejected, retain both reported results for analysis if both results are as originally received. If one of the two results of the pair is an assigned value from step 4) or step 5), retain the reported result for analysis, and treat the other result as "missing".